to him. It is enough for him that they were made; no harsh suspicion, no stern demand for evidence or proof appeals to his artless and unspoiled soul. He believes whatever he is told; even when he has forgotten the name of the teller, or never knew it. It would indeed be difficult to find an instance of a more abiding confidence in human nature. And this is the end of the tale of Arcadian Mr. Gorman and his clusive friend—the 'bright young man' without a name."

EXTENDED AT 2 PER CENT. New Lease of Life Given the Maturing Four-

and-a-Half-Per-Cent, Bonds. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The following circular, extending the four-and-a-half-percent. bonds at 2 per cent. interest, was issund from the Treasury Department this afternoon:

"In pursuance of the reservation contained in the circular of June 2, 1891, whereby the bonds of the four-and-a-half-percent. loan were called for redemption on and after the second day of September, 1891, public notice is hereby given that any of the bonds of the said loan may be pre-sented at this office on or before the second day of September next, for continuance during the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, in lieu of their payment on the date above specified. Bonds presented for continuance should be accompanied by a request substantially in the form herewith prescribed, and upon the surrender of bonds with such request the Secretary of the Treasury will return to the owners registered bonds of the same loan, with the fact that such bonds are continued during the pleasure of the government, with interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum stamped upon them in accordance with

this notice. "Upon the receipt of bonds to be continued as above provided, the interest thereon to Sept. 2, 1891, will be prepaid at the rate the bonds now bear. Registered bonds to be continued should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for continuance, the assignments being duly dated and witnessed by one of the officers indicated in the instructions printed on the back of

each bond. "The department will pay no expense for transportation on bonds received under the provisions of this circular, and the bonds returned will be sent by prepaid registered mail unless the owners otherwise direct.

"CHARLES FOSTER, Secretary." A copy of to-day's circular will be mailed to each holder of registered bonds, and blank forms of requests with blank re quisitions for the use of officers of institutions will also be forwarded.

### APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT. Commissionership of Patents, Foreign Mis-

sions and Other Offices Filled, Washington, July 2.—The President to day made the following appointments: Wm. E. Simmonds, of Connecticut, Commissioner of Patents, vice Charles E. Mitchell, resigned; Joseph A. Scott, agent for the Indians of the Pottawatomie and Great Nemah agency in Kansas; Byron M. Catcheon, of Michigan, member of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification; John N. Coburn, of Wisconsin, commissioner from Wisconsin on the World's Columbian Commission; A. Louden Snowden, of Pennsylvania, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Greece, Roumania and Servia; Romaldo Pacheco, of California, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Guatemala and Honduras; Richard Lambert, of California, to be United States consul at Mazatlan; Henry T. Arnold, of New York, to be United States consul at Clifton, Ont.; Andrew J. Sargent, of Utah Territory, to be judge of probate in Piute county, in the Territory of Utah; Alexader Walker, of New York, to be United States marshal for the Eastern district of New York.

Postmasters at offices which were recently raised to the presidential class: Geo. H. Schmidt, at Yorkville, Ill.; John F. Craig, at Haughville, Ind.; Michael McGuire, at Rising Sun, Ind. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue

has appointed the following inspectors un-der the provisions of the tariff bill in regard to a bounty on domestic sugar: Henry C. Morton, of the District of Columbia; Harvey N. Slusser, of Ohio; George E. Fletcher, of New Hampshire; Everett H. Norton, of Maine; Raymond Loranze, Iowa. The law limits the number of these inspectors to twelve, and fixes their compensation at \$5 per day and expenses.

# CARS SEALED BY CONSULS.

Regulations Amended by the Secretary of the Treasury-Protection Against Fraud. WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a circular amending the existing regulations in regard to importations under consular seal, so as require the officer of the United States authorized to act in the premises in foreign contiguous territory to make careful comparison of the contents of cars with the manifest and to close and seal the openings of the cars. On arrival at any frontier port of cars secured with consular seals, an entry in triplicate will be required of the contents of such cars, showing the marks, numbers, packages, contents, quantity, value, consigner and consignee. Such entry may be made by the the agent of the railway company and need not be verified by oath. The basis of the entry will be made on the manifest accompanying the car, it will not be necessary unload the merchandise unless the manifest is regarded by the collector as too indefinite for the purpose of making the entry, or such other valid reasons for the inspection of the contents of the The object in view is solely for the protection of the revenue. The collectors are enjoined to take all proper measures to prevent the unnecessary detention of cars. If, on examination, the consular seals are found to be intact and the entry is found as required, the car will be further secured by customs locks and forwarded to destination by a duly bonded route. If the consular seals have been removed or tampered with before arrival at the frontier the car will be detained and entry will be required, as in case of ordinary importations. Reports are to be made by collectors to the Treasury Department of all merchandise shipped or received under con-

# MINOR MATTERS.

It Mills Does Not Get the Speakership Spring-

sular seals.

er May Secure the Texan's Strength. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Roger Q. Mills of Texas, will soon start his campaign for the speakership aggressively, on a Western platform, as opposed to the conservative notions of the Eastern Democracy. He is to make a speech in Mississippi within two or three weeks, and it is said that he will then boldly announce his platform. He will be in the fight with his Western and Southwestern following until it is clearly shown that he cannot get a majority of the caucus. In that contingency there will be a chance for Springer to fall heir to Mills's strength, for the Texas free-trader will not permit the prize to go to Crisp, McMillin or any other Southern man. In view of these | ing. There was a tie vote on the resolution possibilities, some of the Western Democrats are talking of healing the breech between Springer and Morrison. The latter has still a strong influence with Democratic Congressmen, and he can do his fellow-Illinoisan a great deal of good if he starts in to mold the Mills dough into Springer cake. Springer's friends, however, will be expected to do what they can toward shaping presidential sentiment for Morrison, who is said to be the candidate of the Carlisle wing of the tariff reformers.

Mr. Porter Thanked by Nurserymen. WASHINGTON, July 2.-The American Association of Nurserymen, at its recent meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., adopted resolutions thanking Superintendent of the Census Porter for the complete special investigations being made of the nursery interests of the United States, and requesting that a builetin report of this work be before the opening of fall season, and also that in publication of the census recomplete elaboration this work shall appear. A copy of the resolutions was forwarded to Mr. Porter, who replied that the result of the completed investigations of nursery farming had proved

attempt made by the census to secure data on this industry the results may not be as elaborate as subsequent reports; but the final publication will contain a vast amount of interesting data which cannot well be published in the builetins containing a summary of the work.

A Cash Balance of \$153,893,809. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Treasurer Nebeker issued his statement of assets and habilities this morning under the new form adopted by the department. The total assets are stated at \$205,143,808, and the total liabilities at \$51,249,499, leaving a cash balance of \$153,893,809. The assets are made up of the following items: Net gold, \$117,-667,722; net silver, \$17,264,509; treasury notes on hand, \$9,765,253; net United States notes, \$1,601,744; trade-dollar bullion, \$4,848,203; fractional silver and minor coins, \$19,982,-003; national bank notes, \$5,655,174, and deposits with national banks, \$28,358,699. A statement prepared at the Treasury Department shows that there was a net decrease of \$4.210.954 in the circulation during the month of June, and a net decrease of \$7,006,504 in the money and bullion in the treasury during the same time.

General Notes. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 2.-Mr. Frank Vail, chief of the Northwestern division of the railway mail service, left Washington to-

day for Indianapolis. Miss Nellie Leonard, daughter of Deputy Marshal Leonard, Mrs. and Miss Rausdell, mother and niece of United States Marshal Ransdell, Edward S. Ransdell and James B. McCaffrey left for Indianapolis to-day. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held to-day for the purpose of clearing up official business prior to the President's departure to-morrow for Cape May. Secretary Blaine was the only absentee.

### PILLAGED AND BURNED.

### Methodist Mission Buildings Attacked and Destroyed by the Chinese Rabble.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.-The steamer China arrived this evening from Hong Kong and Yokohama. The threatened riot at Nanking took place. The Methodist girls' school was attacked, pillaged and burned May 25, by the Chinese rabble. Several other mission buildings were attacked, and would have been demolished but for the interference of soldiers sent by the Viceroy, after urgent appeals from the missionaries.

On the Sunday previous the missionaries were semi-officially notified the promises would be burned and accordingly all took a steamer for Shanghai the day before the trouble. Further rioting is anticipated at Kiang. The ontbreaks to be the work of secret socie ties, the prime object being not injure foreigners, but to entangle the Chinese government in foreign complications in the hope that thereby successful insurrection may be started.

At Taniang on June 1 a mob pillaged the mission buildings, overpowering the mandarin and soldiers. The Christian cemetery was dug up, the heads piled in a heap, and the mandarin dragged to the spot by his

The Governors of Annan report the beheading of twenty-five ringleaders in the trouble at Nichu.

# STAVE FACTORY BURNED.

Destructive Blaze in Shewalter & Croninger's Works at Hartford City-Loss, \$10,000.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. HARTFORD CITY, Ind., July 2.—Shewalter & Croninger's stave factory, in this city, burned to-day. Loss on buildings and machinery, \$8,000; stock, \$7,000. Two large sheds were saved. Insurance, \$3,200. Trains on the Ft. W., C. & L. could not pass the burning factory, and transfers were made. A freight engine was damaged and the train men nearly roasted in an attempt to save a lot of cars on the side-track.

# Other Losses by Fire.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal SHELBYVILLE, Ind., July 2 .- This afternoon the two barns of Henry Weaver, near Mirland, took fire and were destroyed, with all the contents, including much corn and wheat, wagons, buggies, harness and farming implements. The fire was caused it is supposed, by spontaneous combustion of the green clover hay in the mow. Loss, \$3,000; insurance, \$3,000.

TOLEDO, O., July 2.-Fire to-night destroyed the large book and job printing esstablishment of the B. F. Wade Company, corner of Jefferson and St. Clair streets. The loss is estimated at \$60,000, which is nearly covered by insurance.

ASHLAND, Pa., July 2.-A fire is again raging in the Reading Company's colliery at this place. It was first discovered at noon, and the men and mules were hoisted to the surface. Five hundred men are thrown out of work. BERNE, July 2.—The village of Navette,

in the Hautes Alpes, has been totally destroyed by fire. Blasphemous Negro Hanged. CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 2.—The hanging of Bradham, the negro who murdered the Italian Mocca, took place at 10:44 this forenoon. A day or two ago he expressed a desire that the execution take place about 11

o'clock that he might take dinner down in hell. Yet he changed his mood this morning and had a conversation with three clergymen in which he confessed repentance and the hope of pardon. He met his fate with firmness. A novel feature of the occasion was that the tickets of admission to the jail issued by the sheriff were eagerly sought for, being peddled at from 50 cents to \$5 each. The crime for which Bradham was executed was committed last April. Marquis Imperiali Has Important Documents

NEW YORK, July 2.-Il Progresso Italo-Americano, of New York, always well informed in regard to Italian questions, published to-day in its issue the following dispatch from Bar Harbor, Me .: Marquis Imperiali arrived here this morning.

bearing important communications from his government relative to the New Orleans incident. Notwithstanding the relapse which Mr. Blaine has experienced, the Italian charge d' af-faires hopes that he will be allowed to have a conference with the Secretary of State.

German Printing and Writing.

CINCINNATI, O., July 2.—The German Teachers' National Association, to-day. passed a resolution favoring the printing of all German literature in Roman text, and using the English script in all German writuntil the president gave the deciding vote. They banqueted at the Zoological Garden to-night, and will adjourn to-morrow.

---Movements of Steamers. LONDON, July 2.-Sighted: Werra, Augusta Victoria, Germanic, from New York;

Maine, from Baltimore. QUEENSTOWN, July 2 .- Arrived: Gallia, from New York. BREMERHAVEN, July 2.-Arrived: Spree, from New York.

Defaulter Marsh in Chicago. NEW YORK, July 3.-A morning paper

prints the following: CHICAGO, July 2.-Gideon G. Marsh, the defaulting president of the Keystone Bank, Philadelphia, arrived here yesterday. It is thought that he will be arrested to-night.

Suicide of a Mine Operator. SEATTLE, Wash., July 2.-Robert E Reece, mining operator, died to-night, having cut his throat in a fit of mental aberration. Reece formerly lived in Fairfield, Ia., where he practiced law. He was twice elected member of the State Senate. He had extensive mining properties in the

## TERRIBLE STORM IN EUROPE

Much Property Destroyed and Many Lives Lost in Germany and Austria.

Brazilian Swallowed by Vesuvius's Yawning Mouth-Exiled Prince Dolgorukoff Dead at Paris-The Kaiser Entertained.

RAVAGED BY STORMS. Houses Demolished and Many Persons Killed

in Germany and Austria. BERLIN, July 2.-A terrible storm of thunder, hail and rain passed over a large part of Germany last night causing immense damage to property and loss of life in the villages of Suchtellen, Rade and Sittard. In the Crefeld district, and also near Dusseldorf, the storm was especially severe and the thunder and lightning terrible. Many houses were wrecked and the inmates buried in the debris. Many bodies have been recovered. Army propeers have been sent to the scene of the disaster to aid in the work of rescue. It is yet too soon to form an estimate of the total number of lives lost. At Brunswick the storm assumed the proportions of a tornado and the inhabitants report last night as being one of the most terrible in their experience. This morning the streets are filled with wreckage. Houses were demolished and badly damaged and many throughfares were turned into miniature rivers. In the neighborhood of Sprottau, in Prussian Silesia, the hail was so large that the grain in the fields was literally cut to pieces. At Sanct Rupreche, near Gratz, the capital of Styris, in Austria, a water-spont burst over the town with fearful force, sweeping away the houses of two peasants. Nine were drowned and every hour is adding to the story of disaster, and but few places in the path of the storm seem to

A water-spout in the vicinity of Murau, Syria, to-day destroyed two villages, and caused the loss of twelve lives. The tornado caused terrible destruction throughout the lower Rhine district. The Riflemen's Hall was lifted from its foundations and carried clean away. The circus as blown over, pavilions damaged and their contents scattered. Several attaches received injuries. The effects of the storm were still worse in the neighborhood of Succhteln, on the road to Viersen and Sittard. Houses were overthrown, trees were uprooted and many cattle were killed, and besides much damage was done to chimneys and roofs. The total damage is estimated at \$250,000. The inhabitants who sought safety in the basements or in open places escaped with slight injuries. At the village of Aurath scarcely a house was spared, forty being destroyed and a man being killed The damage there is estimated at \$175,000. A fund has been started for the relief of the homeless. Volunteers are searching the

have escaped.

### ENGULFED BY VESUVIUS.

Brazilian Is Overcome by Sulphurous Fumes

and Falls Into the Crater.

debris for possible victims.

Rome, July 2.—Dispatches from Naples give meager details of a terrible accident which occurred yesterday on Mount Vesuvius, by which a Brazilian traveler lost his life. Another Brazilian was rescued with difficulty. Mount Vesuvius, as has been recorded, has for some months past been showing signs of activity at intervals. Within the last week or so, however, Vesuvius has been somewhat quieter, but yesterday renewed signs of activity were noticed and travelers were warned that it would be advisable not to ascend to the crater. In spite of this warning, two Brazilian travelers, accompanied by a guide, determined to make the ascent. They did so and reached the top of the mountain in satety. They were noticed to be standing near the crater gazing into its mysteries.

Suddenly the whole party was enveloped by a dense cloud of sulphurous smoke, which so stupefied the travelers that one of them reeled about for a moment, then staggered forward and fell headforemost into the crafer. The guide who accompanied the two Brazilians had in the meantime caught hold of the second traveler and half dragged, half pushed him into a position where the fumes could not reach him. thus saving his life. The victim of Mount Vesuvins was Dr Silva Jardin. He was a highly-esteemed

### wife and family in Paris. DIED IN EXILE.

journalist of Rio Janeiro. He fell 170 feet

sheer into the glowing lava. He left a

Death of Prince Dolgorukoff, Who Recently

Fell Under the Ban of the Czar. Paris, July 2.-Prince Dolgorukoff, recently Governor of Moscow, died in this city yesterday evening. Prince Dolgorukoff was until recently the Czar's intimate and confidential friend, and represented the Czar with pomp and pageantry, giving brilliant balls and dinners, which, as it was said, would have required the purse of time. Moscow had always been known as | three clauses of the first treaty, as follows: a city where the Jews were better treated than in any of the other large cities of the Russian empire, and to the Jews, it has been announced, Prince Dolgorukoff turned for financial aid, and the Jews, in return for the kind treatment they received, poured many roubles into the coffers of Prince Dolgorukoft. Loans succeeded these free gifts in the course of time, and it transpired in February last that the vice regain court of Moscow, presided over by Prince Dolgorukoff, was overwhelmed with debt to the wealthy Jews of Moscow and elsewhere. Affairs seemed to have reached a climax when, owing possibly to his leniency, due to the fact that he owed the Jews so much money, Prince Dolgorukoff instead of exercising severity against the Jews allowed them to construct a bath near the Cathedral of Moscow. The Czar's indignation at this action upon the part of his confidential friend, the Governor of Moscow, is said to have been boundless, and Prince Dolgorukoff's nemies are said not to have been slow in taking advantage of the Czar's change of feeling towards the Prince, and some time later explanations were demanded of Prince Dolgorukoff. These explanations do not seem to have satisfied the Czar, for shortly afterward Prince Dolgorukoff was relieved of his duties as Govgius, brother of the Czar, was appointed Governor of Moscow in place of the disgraced Prince. The latter seems to have left Russia some time later, and to have died, practically, in exile, in Paris, as announced to-day. The death of Prince Dolgoroukoff was due to Bright's disease. The Prince redirect from Venice to Paris.

# AMUSING THE KAISER.

All Amsterdam Assists in Entertaining th Emperor of Germany. AMSTERDAM, July 2.—The Emperor to day received the German residents of this city at the Palace, and then visited the orphan asylum and town hall. After this inspection the Emperor and his party embarked in boats on the canal and witnessed the acquatic fete which had been organized in his honor on the Amstel. The river banks was densely packed with people, and it may be said that Amsterdam and its neighborhood are en fete in the fullest sense

of the word. The Emperer, responding to an address from the Germans, said: "I have learned with pleasure from the Queen Regent that you are faithful subjects of the Netherlands, and your presence here proves at the same time that you have remained good

Germans. At 9 o'clock this evening, from a vessel in the river, their Majestys witnessed the finest display of fire-works ever seen in Holland. There were numerous elaborate set pieces representing historical events, the chief being the battle of Admiral De Ruyter with the British fleet, in 1866, and a portrait of the Emperor. Thousands of Chinese lanterns were displayed on the vessels in the barber, and the whole city

memorable sight. The display was witnessed by a dense, enthusiastic crowd of

Socialists and Anarchists Warned. London, July 2.—The police authorities of this city have warned the German and French Socialists and Anarchists resident here that if they intend any hostile manifestations upon the occasion of the visit of the Emperor of Germany to England it

> movements. The sermon of Dr. Joseph Parker, delivered in the city Temple on Sunday, denouncing the Emperor's proposed Sunday visit to the naval exhibition, in which he said: "Surely even the Emperor cannot want to spend all the six days of the week in playing baccarat." I as provoked a number of indignant letters of protest, which have been published in various newspapers.

may be well for them to know that the

### THE PANAMA CANAL INQUIRY.

De Lesseps's Enemies Will Attempt to Establish Serious Charges Against Him. Paris, July 2.- The inquiry into the maladministration of the Panama Canal Company, which is proceeding before M. Prinet, counselor, a la Cour D'Appel, will probably be of a most protracted and comprehensive character, it it is really meant to make it thorough. The De Lesseps clique is not now the mighty power it was, but it has still wide influence in high political quarters and throughout the press. The French publicists, who have from the inception of the canal criticised it as a ruinous enterprise, have taken up the cause of De Lesseps's dupes once more, and under the lead of M. Leroy-Beaulieu are trying to bring about a genuine and exhaustive investigation. The soundest and most reputable financial organ in France, the Economists Francaise, has denounced the Panama affair "as the greatest financial scandal of the nineteenth century." and demands the trial of the persons responsible for the absorption of 1,300,-000,000 francs, enatched from the savings of small capitalists, many of whom have been ruined, and numbers of whom are dead through despair. No inquiry, it is declared, will be satisfactory, unless it goes back of the first attempt at raising capital in 1879, which, ending in failure, was followed by a second attempt in 1881, when subscriptions were got on the allemade with MM. Couvreux and Hersut to dig the canal throughout under forfeit of 590,000,000 francs. This contract, it is asserted, never existed, at least as a traite ferme, though on the faith of it the sub-scriptions were obtained. A subsequent agreement with an Anglo-Dutch syndicate. on the existence of which more capital was raised, is also alleged to have had no sufficient validity. In brief, a series of agreements on the faith of which share capital was issued are declared to have been fictitious, many millions squandered in bribing the press throughout France to seduce, by "fallacious statements," the small capitalists to invest, whilst millions more were appropriated by leading counsel of administration having a community of interests with certain of the entre premeurs. These straightforward and specific charges may become the basis of one of the great trials of modern times.

### ENGLISHMEN IN TROUBLE.

Charged with Complicity in the Escape of Chilian Insurgent Torpedo Boat.

WASHINGTON, July 2.-Valparaiso, Chili, newspapers received by the last mail give an account of a serious complication in which her Britannic Majesty's consul-general at Valparaiso has become involved. According to the statements put out from British sources, the Governor of the province, attended by two officials, presented himself at the British consulate and requested that two of the consular clerks might be allowed to give testimony before the chief magistrate on a matter that had nothing to do with the consulate or its business. Consent being given, the two clerks were hustled into a cab and driven to the public jail, where they were accused of complicity in the escape of the insurgent torpedo boat Gael and of conveying funds to that vessel in an envelope bearing the consular seal. One of the consular clerks thus arrested was subsequently released, but his companion at last advices was still in confinement, notwithstanding the protest of the consul-general, backed by the Brit-

Mr. Montt, the Chilan Congressional envoy here, to-day received a dispatch from Senor Errazueris, the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Iquique, stating that the Congressional army had occupied Pusseo and that the army of Balmaceda had fied.

# GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Driebund Criticised by an Italian Newspaper-England's Position. LONDON, July 2.—The Osservatore Ro-

mano strongly condemns the Dreibund as disturbing the public mind instead of insuring peace, and as guaranteeing to Freemasonry the violent possession of Rome, while making Italy the gendarme of Austria in Trieste and the gendarme of Germany in Alsace.

Le Matin, of Paris, declares that the new Fortunatus to keep up for any length of | treaty of the so-called Dreibund suppresses First, that clause which compelled Italy to send three army corps to the Alpine frontier in event of a Franco-German war; second, the clause compelling Austria to station troops on the Russian frontier in the event of a Russo-German war, and, third, the clause fixing a minimum peace effective of Italy and Austria. The three powers, however, according to Le Matin, mutually guarantee the integrity of their respective

territories. Sir James Fergusson, replying to Mr. Labouchere, in the House of Commons, today, said that the government has no information as to the stipulations of the triple alliance, but had no doubt that Premier Rudini had correctly described in the Italian Parliament the change of view between England and Italy. As to any measures that would be taken to maintain, in case of need, the status quo in the Mediterranean, that would be a matter for consideration according to the circumstances of the time. The employment of British forces would depend upon the estimate of those circumstances entertained by England. The existing understanding was not

aimed at any power. Germans Lack Interest in the Fair. FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. July 2.-A prominent official of Frankfort said to-day ernor of Moscow, and the Grand Duke Ser- to the Associated Press correspondent "There appears as yet to be no great interest here in the Chicago exhibition. I understand that the United States consul general here has had only one application for space, and that came from a firm at Manheim] which intends to make an excently overtaxed his strength by traveling | hibit of Rhine wines. But this does not prove that there will not be numerous exhibitors at Chicago from this part of Germany. An impression prevails here that the exhibition will not be ready before 1894, and that mean while there will be plenty of time to get ready. I believe that Germany will make a very creditable showing at Chicago, but the exhibitors will probably be slow about it, and will make their entries only at the last moment.' Minister Phelps is trying hard to get Baron Krupp to exhibit his guns at Chicago. Krupp says it will cost him \$250,000 to exhibit, as the transportation of his big guns

> ful of inducing him to send his exhibit to Chicago. Cannot Muzzle Bismarck. BERLIN, July 2 .- Prince Bismarck writes to the Hamburger Nachrichten, that the Reichsanzeiger in recently denying that the imperial government asked the federal authorities to use their authority to influence the newspapers against him is evidently badly imformed and unaware of the government correspondence with the authorities of the federal states on the subject. The Prince is understood to refer especially to Bavaria. The letter is tantamount to a defiance of the government.

is very expensive, but Mr. Phelps is hope-

Opposed by Germany. LONDON, July 3.-The Times's Vienna correspondent, referring to the Postal Congress, says it is regrettable that, owing to

posals were rejected-first for the creation of international postage stamps, and second, for the free carriage of mails from country to country. Germany opposed the first proposal on the ground that the difference might lead to wholess e speculation in

stamps. Denations Asked by the Vatican. ROME. July 3.-The Vatican has requested the papal nuncios abroad to invite donations to compensate for speculative losses of Peter's pence. The Pope has also decreed the extension of the marriage tax to police are taking the strictest precautions all Catholic states, which will specially and making elaborate preparations to affect districts hitherto exempt. check any such Socialist or Anarchist

> Jews Back to the Holy Land. London, July 2.- Many Jews are arriving in Palestine, from two hundred to three hundred families weekly. They are entirely destitute, and the distrees among them is terrible. Bread is very dear. Typhus and scarlatina is raging in Jerusalem, and a general pestilence is feared.

Parnell Again Disowned. DUBLIN, July 2.- The Irish Roman Catholic bishops, at a meeting held yesterday, reaffirmed their former declaration that Mr. Parnell was unfit to be leader of the Irish people; that he was unworthy of the confidence of Roman Catholics, and calling upon Irishmen to repudiate him.

Will Endeavor to Meet American Competition. SWANSEA, July 2.—The Tin-platers' Union has decided against striking for an advance of wages in August on the ground that it is advisable that tin-plates be cheap in order to face the American competition.

Cable Notes. Excessive heat in the south of Russia is causing many deaths. The British House of Lords has passed the Irish land-purchase bill through com-

The exports from Sheffield, England, for the quarter just ended show a decrease of £70,000 owing to the McKinley tariff law. Three thousand five hundred additional Clyde iron men have struck against the proposed reduction of 5 per cent. in their

A curious disease, disabling the arms and egs of its victims, has appeared in the village of Klutchecach in Nijninovgorod,

The delegates of the powers signing the anti-slavery act have prolonged the time of adhesion, in order to give France a chance to The Russian government is buying corn

intended for export and will distribute it among the starving people in the provinces where distress prevails. Mr. Gladstone's health is almost restored He enjoys daily walks along the cliffs and

sands of Lowestoft. Mr. Morley stopped at Lowestoft en route to Cromer to recuperate It is officially denied that French troops have occupied the province of Luang Prabang, a vassal state of Siam, as announced n a dispatch to the London Standard from

In the British House of Commons, vesterday, Chancellor Goschen said that the government was willing to advance £50,000 to promote emigration from the Scottish high ands to British Columbia. Five second-cabin passengers on the

steamship City of Paris have been fined at

Bangkok, Siam.

Liverpool for having contraband tobacco in their possession. A woman had a quantity of tobacco concealed in her bustle. At the auction sale in London of Dr Raffel's collection of American autographs a folio containing a full set of the signatures of the signers of the Declaration of

Independence, of which only twenty-two sets are known to exist, brought \$4,250. Mrs. Henry Cox, sister of the late James icHenry, is indignant over the exhumation of her brother's body. In an interview at Liverpool she said she was unable to assign any reason for the exhumation. She ridiculed the idea of suicide by poison. She has gone to Belfast, where she will be the guest of Sir Edward Coey, for a change of air and scene.

Elizabeth Newton, of Pittsfield, Mass. a passenger on the steamship Saale, which arrived at Bremen, Wednesday, died on the steamer, of fracture of the skull which she received by falling down stairs on June 24. The remains have been embalmed and will return on the Saale. She was a daughter of the Hon. Edward Newton and a niece of the artist Stuart Newton.

The Pall Mall Gazette, of London, urges some member of Parliament to question the government in the House of Commons in regard to the action of the Duke of Cambridge in ignoring the park regulations, by smoking in Kew gardens, in spite of the remonstrance of the keepers, and also as to his conduct in driving through the gardens in spite of the keepers' remonstrances.

# WHENCE COMES THIS WATER?

[Concluded from First Page.]

tion, known as Seven Palms, the vegeta tion gradually thins out. Beyond, the flowers disappear and cacti predominate, and further on these are replaced by the stunted grease wood. Finally, even this vanishes, and when Las Palmas is reached there is absolutely nothing in the shape of vegetation. Everyone knows how a well-kept field ooks when it has been ploughed and harrowed and cultivated until not a stick, nor a stone, nor a weed shows itself above ground. To form a picture of this part of the Colorado desert, imagine a field such as this extending for miles and miles, level as a floor, with no signs of life visible, and no indication of man's presence save the railine the ground covered with an incrustation of alkali, which, when stepped on, breaks and lets one sink ankle-deep into soil as soft and fine as powder. Picture a gale of wind blowing over the waste, the air filled with fine particles of sand, the sun obscured, and no objects visible one hundred feet away, and you will have formed a faint idea of the worst aspect of the desert. But it is hard to imagine anything so fearful as the reality: unless one can see the ground and feel the sand and experience a heat of 120° in the sun, one can have only a poor conception of the desert." AN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

No industry can thrive there except in places where there are deposits of salt Near Salton this product is found in almost its natural state, and large salt-works are located there, which, it is now reported, are ruined by the sudden and mysterious flood There is, of course, no chance in this great region for agriculture, and no great part of it was ever successfully irrigated. Such a project was early contemplated, being suggested by its remarkable situation below the level of the sea, with a great river to the west, a great gulf to the south, and a stream called "New river," which during the wet season is filled with the seepage of the Colorado, to flow out into and across the sand towards the mountains. It was this river on the desert that the Southern contingent of the pioneer gold-hunters came to in the early summer of 1849, when they were wearily trudging on towards the El Dorado. It was to them, say the chroniclers of that suffering time, as if another Moses had smitten the earth and caused the waters to gush forth.

It was then, on account of the desert's curious location in relation to great bodies of water, that the ides of irrigating it was suggested. There it stood as desolate as the Desert of Sahara, without a single oasis, no Darfur in its midst for the dwelling of man, but laid there sweltering in the sun, with heat at 140° in summer time and not so much less than that at Christmas. Why not turn the Colorado river into this dry hole? This idea seems to have first come to Dr. O. M. Wozencraft. who traversed the desert while the gold fever was on him in 1849. It was seen that with water the soil would produce vegetable life abundantly. That was shown by the results along the banks of New river, where the water once a year moistened the dry gums of the thirsty ravine. The heat was so great that almost any tropical fruit or other productions would take kindly and produce abundantly. But the question was how to get the water upon this sand desert in quantity sufficient to keep the sand soil moist. Wozencraft proved to his own mind that this could be done by tapping the Colorado river somewhere about Fort Yuma, and teading the water around Pilot Knob upon and across the desert. He spent much time in obtaining the privilege. The California Legis-lature relinquished its claim—if it had any -and indersed the Doctor's proposition. The congressional committees indorsed the plan and recommended its passage, but |

Highest of all in Leavening Powen -U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

# ABSOLUTELY PURE

craft visited Mexico, and, it was said, obtained a concession from the government in his favor-the water necessarily must pass over or through a portion of the terri-tory of Lower California. The projector of the enterprise died before being able to test his theory. In 1873 Senator Jones, of Nevada, and a private citizen of California undertook, at their own expense, the exploration of this region, and sent out a scientific expedition for the purpose, primarily, of discovering what feasibility there was in reclaiming or submerging the desert. Mr. James, who conducted the party, reported that the area from the Colorado river to the mountains might be converted into a chain of lakes, which could be used as feeders to

irrigating canals. It was also reported that a large part of the desert was in reality composed of extremely fertile soil, being a deep alluvium, susceptible of the highest cultivation. It was further shown that the prevalence of "sand-storms," and hot desiccating winds. and the deficient rain-fall-the evils suffered by the surrounding country; and as far north as the Tulare valley of California -were directly traceable to the existence of this desert, from which, as from a great furnace, there constantly arose, in the summer time, a vast column of heated air without appreciable humidity. Thus the moisture of the rain-bearing clouds which were blown northwesterly during the sum-mer menths from the Gulf of California was dissipated as soon they reached the borders of this superheated region, and prevented from reaching the dry but fer-

tile plains of California beyond Mr. Stretch, Mr. James's chief assistant in the work of exploration, expressed the opinion that the Aztec civilization of the adjacent region in Arizona, of which there are so many traces, came to an end in consequence of the climatic changes caused by the evaporation of these vast lakes in thern California, and the great result-

ing heat which followed. The result of the expedition was very satisfactory to Senator Jones. Though the work of irrigation, as proposed, would involve great expenditure of money, the matter he considered of such public interest as to be worthy of investigation by the government, which alone had the necessary resources and appliances at command for a thorough examination of the subject. He brought the matter to the attention of Congress, and asked that a more comprebensive survey be made by the government; but nothing was ever done. Now nature has undertaken the work of irrigation, and from all accounts is doing it on a scale big enough to upset any possible artificial competition.

### RESULT OF AN EARTHQUAKE.

The Mountain Range Has Been Cracked

and the Pacific Ocean Rushes In. SAN JOSE, Cal., July 2.-An old hunter here, who had been on an expedition in the mountains, declares that the wonderful lake is the result of an earthquake. He says that two terrific earthquake shocks shook all southern California last Monday morning. The first was felt shortly before 3 o'clock. The motion was from the southwest to the northeast. There were two distinct periods, lasting about twenty seconds, the first being the most severe. As soon as the quaking had ceased other sounds were distinguished that continued several seconds. Chief among these were the crashing of rocks as they were dashed to the bottom of the gorge from the adjacent mountain sides, and the peculiar straining sounds as if the mountains were being rent in twain. The canyon where the camp was pitched was a very dry place on Sunday, but at daylight, one hour after the earthquake, water appeared everywhere as if a heavy rain had fallen. One of the Indians, after breakfast, reported that some great changes had taken place in the appearance of the mountains, and, pointing to the southwest, there was seen a huge gorge, apparently fathomless, and which, he said, was never seen there before. The earthquake had done this, he said, and similar but smaller rents were seen in other places, all caused by the early morning convulsions. All along the route toward Salton, which the party reached about midnight, were indications of a violent upheaval, and pools of water were seen in many places that were before known to

be dry springs.
At Salton, which is 263 feet below the sea level, a panic existed. A flood had been experienced there two days before, but it was from an overflow from the Colorado river, which is now very high. This river is separated from the desert land by a high bank of sand nearly two miles wide, but whenever this river overflows the water sweeps through this bank and partially floods the great basin. Nothing like the present flood was ever known, however, and no such quantity of water as now threatens to engulf the alkalı lands could have come from the Colorado. The conclusion is inevitable, based upon the experiences in the mountains already related. hat the water now stead liv covering the lo plain comes from the Pacific ocean through some gigantic opening in the coast range of mountains, created by the earthquake of Sunday night. Further proof of this may be found in the fact that the water now encroaching on the salt plains has a seeming tidal motion from the southwest, the waves lapping fiercely against the southern side of the tracks of the Southern Pacific railroad. Additional proof of the oceanic origin of this flow is found in the existence in the in and sea of a small smelt of a species only found in the waters of the Pacific. Strangely enough no one at Salton or anywhere in the flooded region connects the flood with the earthquake, or attaches any significance to the proximity of the Pacific ocean. All seem to think that the flood comes from the Colorado river overflow, as if a sea of water sixty or eighty miles long and twenty or forty miles wide, ranging in depth from a few inches to eight and ten feet, could have seeped through a two-mile range of dense sand in a period of three days. The water comes from the Pacific ocean, and its origin is due to the terrific earthquake on Sunday morning last, ---

### Apples as Medicine. ondon Hospital

Chemically the apple is composed of vegetable fibre, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyll, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and much water. Furthermore, the German analyists say that the apple contains a larger precentage of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetable. This phosphorus is admirably adapted for renewing the essential nervous matter, lethicin of the brain and spinal chord. It is, perhaps, for the same reason, rudely understood that old Scandinavian traditions represent the apple as the food of the gods, who, when they felt themselves to be growing feeble and infirm, resorted to this fruit for renewing their powers powers of mind and body. Also, the acids of the apple are of signal use for men of sed entary habits, whose livers are sluggish in action; those acids serving to eliminate from the body noxious matters, which, if retained, would make the brain heavy and dull, or bring about jaundice or skin eruptions, and other allied troubles. Some such an experience must have led to our custom of taking apple sauce with roast pork, rich goose and like dishes. The

malic acid of ripe apples, either raw or cooked, will neutralize any excess of chalky matter engendered by eating too much meat. It is also a fact that such fresh fruits as the apple, the pear, and the plum, when taken ripe, and without sugar, diminish acidity in the stomach rather than provoke it. Their vegetable sances and juices are converted into alkaline carbonates, which tend to counteract acidity.

A good, ripe, raw apple is one of the easiest of vegetable substances for the stomach to deal with, the whole process of its digestion being completed in eighty-five minutes. Gefrard found that the "pulpe of roasted apples, mixed in a wine quart of faire water, and labored together until it comes to be as apples and ale, which we call lambes-wool, never faileth in certain diseases of the raines, which myself bath often proved, and gained thereby both crowns and credit. The paring of an apple, cut somewhat it came up for action near the close of a thick, and the inside whereof is laid to hot.

# RAILWAYTIME-TABLES. From Indianapolis Union Station

Trains run by Central Standard Time Vashington, Philadelphia and New d 3:00 p m. ork. Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d ::00 pm.
Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 3:55 pm., Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

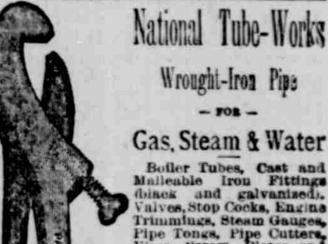
Leave for Columbus, Ind., 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 19:25 am. Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:30 am., 4:10 un.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 11:00

d. delly; other trains except Sunday. ANDALIA LINE - SHORTEST BOUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST. Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows: Leave for St. Louis 7:30 sm, 11:50 sm, 1:00 p m, 11:00 p m. All trains connect at Terre Haute for E. & T. H. points. Evansville sleeper on 11:00 p m. train. Greecastle and Terre Haute Accomidation, 4:00 p m. Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 p m, 5:20 p m, 7:45 p m. Terre Haute and Greencastle Accomidation 10:00 am. leeping and Parior Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Pas-

senger Agent. MONON ROUTE PULLMAN CAR LINE PULLMAN CAR LINE.

Leave Indianapolis. No. 32-Chicago Lita., Puliman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining ear, daily ......11:35 am Arrive in Chicago 5:20 pm. No. 34-Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuied coaches and sleepers, daily Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am. Arrive at Indianapolis. No. 31-Vestibule, daily 3:20 pm 3:25 am No. 33-Vestibule, daily 3:25 am No. 39-Monon Aco 10:40 am Puliman vestibuled sleepers for Chicago stand at

west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 8:30 Picket Offices-No. 26 South Illinois street, and at Union Station



Pipe Tongs, Pipe Cutters, Vises, Screw Plates and Dies, Wrenches, Steam Traps, Pumps, Kitchen Sinks, Hose, Belting, Babbitt Metal, Solder, White and Colored Wiping Waste, and all other supplies used in connection with Gas, Steam and Water, Natural Gas, Steam and Water, Natural Gas Supplies a specialty. Steam-heating Apparatus for Public Buildings, Storerooms, Mills, Shops, Factories, Laundries, Lumber Dry-houses, etc. Cut and Thread to order any size Wrought-iron Pipe from is inch to 12 inches diameter. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 & 77 S. Pennsylvaniast

party goes to bed, and is tred or bound to the same, doth help the trouble very speedily, and, contrary to expectation, an excelent secret."

TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.

The Board of Public Safety's Rejection of Lee Miles Denounced by Certain Workers.

The Sullivan administration has by no

means heard the last of the mistreatment by the Board of Public Safety of Lee Miles. who was once appointed to the fire department, passed his medical examination, and was then rejected on moral grounds at the instigation of Jackson Landers through personal enmity. Miles is a member of the Cleveland Club, which has 110 members, and when the reason of his failure to receive appointment was made known the club appointed a committee of three, Messra Hyer, McClellan and Armintrout to investigate. It was the purpose, if the investigation proved the charges, to expel Miles as unworthy of membership, but if they were found groundless, the committee was instructed to push his appointment as a matter of of the club. falsity of the charges was shown by the committee, who then went to work with the energy of political "hustlers" to have their man appointed. "And we had a positive promise that he would be appointed, said Leonidas H. McClellan, a member of the committee, and a foreman at Sander & Recker's furniture factory, to a Journal reporter last night. "Only a few minutes before he went into the board meeting Sullivan assured me that he would support Miles. But he didn't. He voted to put in Madden and Halley. In justice to Mr. Holt, we have learned that he kept his promise and did all be could for our man. Now we want to know, first, who is Sullivan? Did he get his position for services for the party? I have been a ward committeeman for fourteen years and never missed a day at the polls, but I never saw Sullivan working for the party. And we want to know whether a fellow like him can spurn the rank and file of the party. We might as well be Republicans for all we are getting out of the administration. The Cleveland Club is not composed of office-seekers, but nearly every one of us has long been a ward worker, and we don't propose to be turned down. It is either fight this thing to the bitter end or go to the wall. Those fellows think we don't amount to much along side of the Hendricks Club, but we will show 'em. We had more delegates than any other club in the last convention, and will in the next if we hustle, If Mayor Sullivan is going to back this Board of Public Safety business, we will have nothing to do with any man by the name of Sullivan. When did the board get so d-d virtuous? Just look over the appointments they have made. You can find the worst boodlers, bummers and dead-beats in the city in the list-men who don't pay their debts-while Lee Miles is as honest as the day. Mayor Sullivan may be nominated, but the frouble will be to elect him. The Cleveland Club are all thoroughbred Democrats, but this is a local fight in which we don't propose to be downed. Sullivan, of the Board of Public Safety, is the creature of Jim Keach, who wants to take Sim Coy's place in politics, but we will 'tend to him at the next opportunity. He has brought out Ed Smith for city clerk, but he will find he ain't in it. We are blamed for talking to a Republican press reporter, but what show would we have with the Sentinel? It is controlled by the Hendricks Club. We have to talk where it will

count." Not Guilty of Murdering Few Tails. STURGIS, S. D., July 2.- The jury in the case of three white men charged with the murder of Few Tails, to-day brought in a

verdict of not guilty. A Fourth-of-July Lesson.

"How was it that both principals were killed in that last French duelf" "They fought with American toy-pistols."

SHORT breath, palpitation, pain in chest weak or faint spells, smothering, cured by Dr. Miles's New Heart Cure. Sold at druggists. Free treatise by mail. MILES MED.